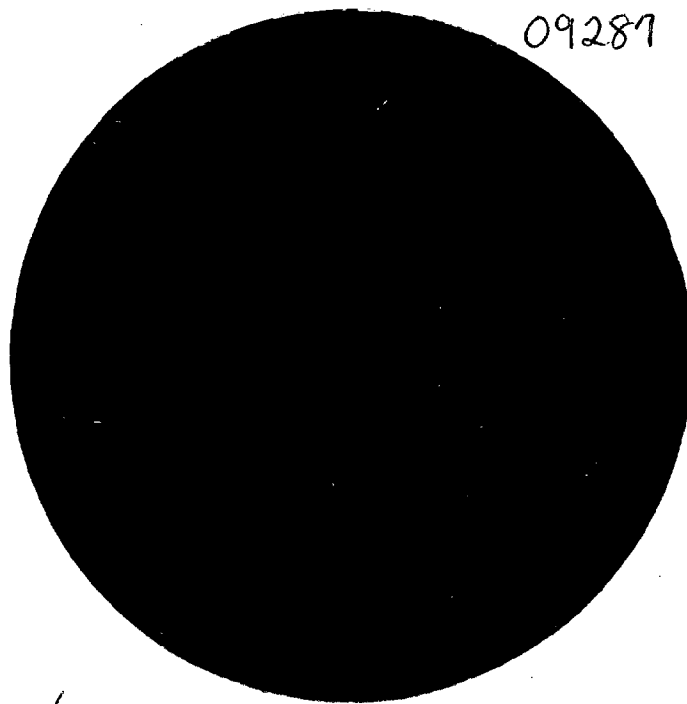


W.P.

Coastal Zone
Information
Center

09287



Indiana State Planning Services Agency

^{2/a}
**COASTAL ZONE
MANAGEMENT
PROGRAM**

**COASTAL ZONE
INFORMATION CENTER**
FEB 03 1977

Indiana State Planning Services Agency · Lt. Governor Robert D. Orr, Director · 143 West Market Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

HC
107
I6
I48
1976
no.106

2/3
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COMPLETION REPORT

Technical Report 106

Indiana. Dept. of Commerce.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COMPLETION REPORT

September 30, 1976

Prepared by:

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Submitted to:

Indiana State Planning Services Agency
Lieutenant Governor Robert D. Orr,
Director

T. "Ted" Pantazis, Executive Director
Third Floor, Harrison Building
143 West Market Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

The preparation of this report was financed in part through a comprehensive planning grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States Department of Commerce.

HC107.16I48 1976 no.106

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FUNCTION

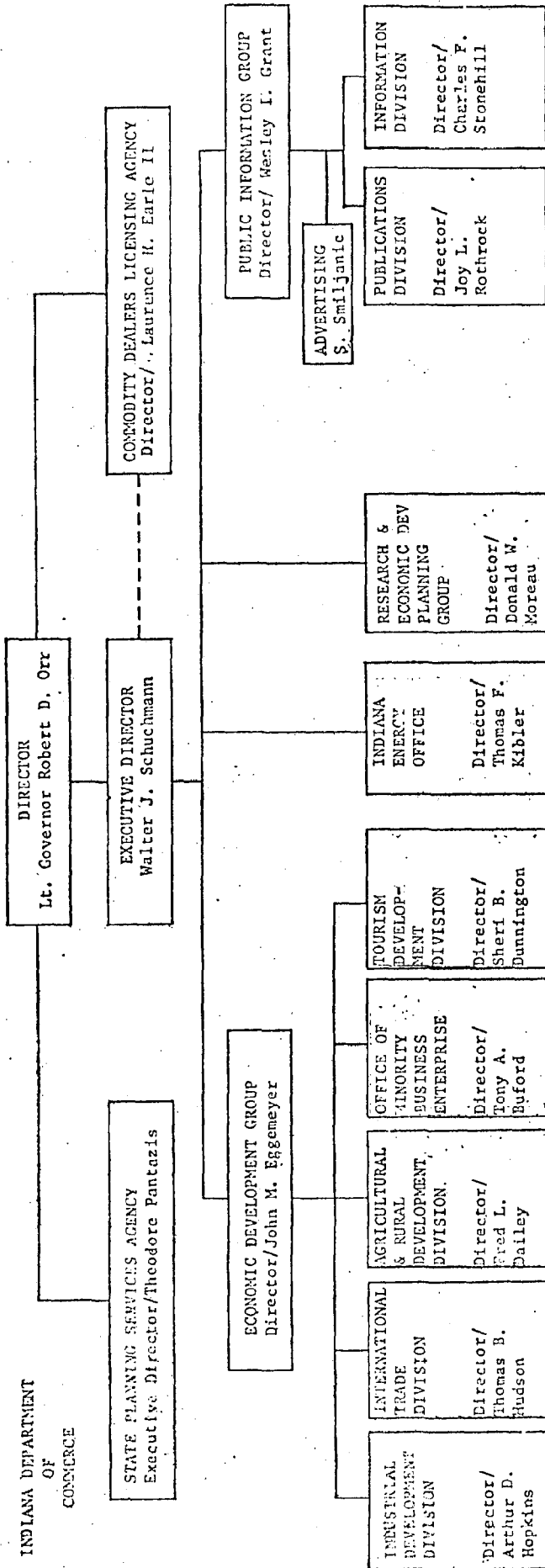
I. INTRODUCTION

The Indiana Department of Commerce was created by statute in 1965 to coordinate activities in expanding the economic base of the state. Primary among activities is the "selling" of Indiana as a viable location for investment, for expansion of existing industry, for travel, rural development, exporting, and for growth and fulfillment of life in the state. Much progress towards these goals has been made in its dozen years of existence as the Department has become recognized as a leader in economic expansion by both the public and private sectors.

Of special interest to the Department of Commerce is the Coastal Zone region comprised of Lake, Porter, and LaPorte counties. The region contains the second largest concentration of industry in the state as well as natural tourist attractions. While the Department maintains a policy of equal efforts throughout the state, the large concentration of population in the region necessitates much activity in the Coastal Zone.

The Coastal Zone Region is not only significant to the economy of Indiana, but to the nation as a whole. The primary metal, petroleum refining, and fabricated metal industries are major suppliers of their products to all of the fifty states as well as participating in export programs. Lake Michigan and the Indiana Dunes are also attractions which draw interstate crowds to the area.

The organizational chart which follows shows the staffing structure of the Department of Commerce. Five divisions comprise the Economic Development Group. These are Industrial Development, International Trade, Agricultural and Rural Development, Office of Minority Business Enterprise and Tourism Development. Expansion of the economy in these diverse areas is the responsibility of the



----- Coordination and Administrative Support

State Planning Services Agency and
Commodity Dealers Licensing Agency shown
for information only.

November 4, 1976

Group. Providing technical assistance to the Department is the Research and Economic Development Planning Group. The informational arm of the Department is the Public Information Group.

This report outlines the work of each Group in the Coastal Zone or related to the development of a management program for the area. Because a boundary has not been defined which limited the "Zone", the area considered is the three county area of Lake, Porter and LaPorte counties.

II ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GROUP

A. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Selling of the region as a good place for location of new industries as well as expansion of existing ones is the business of the Industrial Development division. Pushing the advantages of the area, which are many, is the best method of sparking interest in a prospective business client. Transportation facilities must rank high among advantage of the area. Interstate 80-90 connects the region with markets such as Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Interstate 65 flows south to Indiana's capital city of Indianapolis and on to Louisville. Indianapolis International Airport which achieved international status in 1976 is readily available to the area, as is the port at Burns Harbor. Completing a balanced system of travel is a heavy concentration of rail services in the area.

Availability of energy supplies is another selling factor. Northern Indiana Public Service Company is the only natural gas supplier in the state currently accepting

new customers. Other energy supplies are also readily available. The high density of population also provides a good market of skilled and semi-skilled workers in the job market.

The Division uses many tools in carrying out its programs. A complete file is housed in the Division containing pertinent information of all available industrial buildings in the area. One staff person is assigned the region as his personal responsibility and a traveling representative who covers the entire state work together in meeting requests of municipalities in the region. An Industrial and Business Development Conference for the Calumet Region was sponsored by the Division in Merrillville on June 3, 1976, drawing together business and governmental leaders from throughout the region. The Division will conduct similar conferences and seminars at the request of such groups at future dates.

Much emphasis is also placed on establishing industrial parks in the region. Through staff visits and six slide shows available to the public, instruction is given as to how best to achieve success in such an endeavor. The Indiana Area Development Council also works closely with the Industrial Development Division in developing such Parks and attracting industries to the region. Ten members of the Council work in the area, visiting with clients and serving as liaisons between the industries and governmental units. The Council also conducts, free of charge community surveys evaluating the municipality as an industrial location and making recommendations as to changes that would better facilitate industrial expansion.

A significant service provided by the Division is assistance with financial programs. Three diverse programs are either administered by the Division or

receive staff assistance. Of great advantage to the Coastal Zone has been the Industrial Revenue Bond program. The Department of Commerce assists municipalities throughout the state in creating Economic Development Commissions. These Commissions, administered solely by the local government, authorize the issuance of bonds for industrial expansion with tax-free interest. This generally allows an industry to receive financing well below conventional rates. Currently twenty Commissions have been formed in the area, issuing \$386,780,000 in bonds. Pollution control facilities have been greatly financed in this manner.

The Division also administers the Industrial Development Loan Fund. From this fund direct loans are made to municipalities for industrial expansion purpose with an interest rate of four percent. Currently the cities of Hobart, Hammond, and South Bend have loans from the fund. The Department of Commerce also provides staff assistance for the Indiana Economic Development Authority. This body makes equipment and mortgage loan guarantees for corporations otherwise unable to obtain financing. All three of these programs have been utilized in the Coastal Zone with increased activity each year.

Numerous problems face the Division as it attempts to carry out its job in the region. Literally dozens of autonomous municipalities are found in the region with intense competition for new industry often making efforts on a region-wide basis impossible. While both advantages and problems are common to each municipality, cooperation between them remains relatively low. It is the stated purpose of the Division to facilitate cooperation in programs mutually beneficial to all cities of towns in the Coastal Zone.

The Division also hopes to better sell the advantages of the regions previously noted. With the overall image of the region oftentimes characterized as heavy

industrial, it is the aim of the Department to sell the region as a nice place to live. This will be further emphasized in discussion concerning the Tourism Development Division.

B. INTERNATIONAL TRADE ACTIVITIES

The three major objectives of the International Trade Division are to encourage industries to export, to encourage foreign firms to locate in Indiana, and to promote Indiana's port system. The Coastal Zone Region is a significant one in terms of objectives.

Indiana's only deep water port is located at Burns Harbor on Lake Michigan. Established in 1970, the port has grown to become a significant factor in the growth of the state's economy. The number of foreign flags calling at Burns Harbor in 1973 was 22 as compared to a total of 103 in 1975. This represents an increase of tonnage from 150,000 to 450,000 in this time period. Steel, fabricated metals, pharmaceuticals, and agricultural machinery and products have made their way through the port to world markets. Even greater exports from all parts of Northern Indiana are expected in future years, as are increased imports coming directly to Indiana from world markets.

Currently eight foreign firms are located in the three county region and numerous others are in contact with the Division contemplating location. The Division supplies the same services as the Industrial Development Division, plus unique aids such as tariff regulations and shipping schedules.

To assist local firms in establishing and expanding foreign markets the Division publishes "Tradewinds" which prints a list of products being sought overseas. Trade missions are also led by Division personnel to foreign markets with industrialists of the area included in their membership. The Division has

commissioned four Overseas Representatives in Europe and South America to "sell Indiana" as a place for investment as well as developing trade leads for Indiana's industries.

Indiana's manufactured and agricultural exports have risen from \$1.8 billion in 1972 to in excess of \$4 billion in 1975. A substantial amount of this number was located in the Coastal Zone area. The Division is working diligently at disseminating information throughout the region of these services which are available. Again the autonomy of the numerous municipalities has hampered progress. Protection of the port area is also vital to the Division so as to allow adequate expansion to meet future needs.

C. TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The Coastal Zone Region has long had the image of smoke belching factories and crowded city streets. The Tourism Development Division is working to promote the area as an attractive one for those interested in recreational pursuits. Several natural wonders give the area a good base to work from.

Indiana Dunes State Park is perhaps the greatest natural tourist attraction in Indiana. Over 1,285,000 visitors frequented the park in the 1975-1976 season. Also drawing many visitors from across the United States are the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and Beverly Shores. Promotion of the port at Burns Harbor for its value as a draw for tourists interested in aquatic activities is also underway.

The Division has several programs underway in the region. Information is distributed nationwide to sell the numerous attractions of the area. A Scenic

Circle Drive Tour has been put together to encourage residents of Northern Indiana to vacation there rather than in other states. An application has been submitted to the Federal Economic Development Administration for funding for an "image" study of Indiana as a tourist attraction. The proposed study would explain how visitors observe various regions of Indiana as tourist attractions and will give valuable insights as to how a given area can be made even more attractive.

Soon to be ready for public use is a computer hook-up which will list valuable information concerning tourism facilities by each county. The number of people employed in the tourism industry, total dollars spent, and other such information will be readily available in the Division.

The future of the region looks bright to Tourism personnel, but numerous problems must be overcome. Promotion must be increased to change the area from a drive through attraction to a primary vacation spot. Facilities such as campsites and clean beaches must be developed as a draw for potential visitors. Security measures will need to be tightened to decrease vandalism in the area. Pollution control regulations will need to be enforced to clean up the lakeshore and to protect the dunes.

Developing the tourism industry in the area will in turn assist in locating new industries, including foreign firms, in the area. People will be more likely to seek employment in the area as it becomes accepted as an attractive residential area.

III RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING GROUP

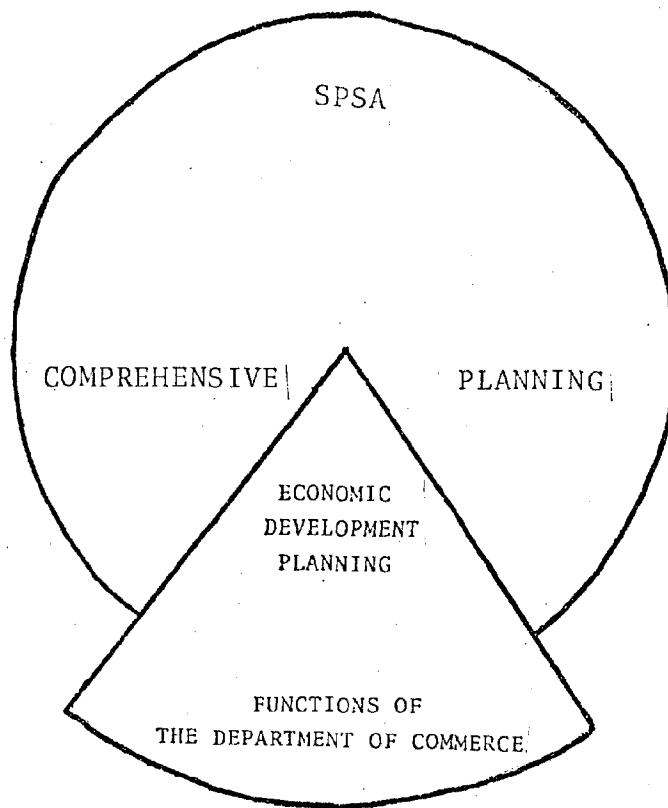
Where the other Groups are the action elements of the Department, the Research and Economic Development Planning Group (R.E.D.P.) provides for their data and

and information needs as well as supplying them with the local goals and problems. The Department of Commerce is the state agency responsible for Economic Development Planning under the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration's 302 A Program. R.E.D.P. is in turn, responsible for the administration of this program.

This Group is responsible for the development and maintainance of the Indiana Economic Development Planning Process. The illustration which follows probably most clearly depicts the relationship between Economic Development Planning and the State's Overall Comprehensive Planning Process. Coordination takes place between other state level agencies as well as regional agencies. In the case of Northwest Indiana, the Regional Planning and Development Commissions are the Northwestern Indiana Regional Planning Commission (N.I.R.P.C.) and the Michiana Area Council of Governments (M.A.C.O.G.). These are, of course, the same agencies who have provided the local input for the Management Program in addition to the Citizens and Local Elected Officials Advisory Committees.

IV PUBLIC INFORMATION GROUP

This Group maintains three major areas of concern: the Advertising Section, Information Division and Publications Division. These three sections are responsible for the following activities. The Advertising Section works closely with such agencies as the Port Commission and International Trade Division in promoting Indiana's port system and other aspects of economic development. The Information Division disseminates information through news releases, news conferences, and newsletters. The Publications Division



INTERRELATIONSHIP:
COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING
AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING

is responsible for all phases of the production of printed promotional literature.

The Public Information Group has assisted the CZM staff in disseminating informational material through the inclusion of coastal related features in its current publications such as INDIANA and "Legislative Newsletter" as well as through advise regarding means of public information based upon its experience in this area. The direct involvement of this Group in the CZM Program is more fully discussed in the following section.

V SUMMARY

Much progress has been made in the Coastal Zone Region of Indiana in recent years but much remains to be done. The Indiana Department of Commerce will continue to open channels of communications to the communities of the area. Selling the area to the world community is in its infancy but shows strong signs of significant growth. Changing the image of the area from an extension of metropolitan Chicago to an attractive residential community appealing to tourists will involve diligent work from citizens at all levels.

Goals of the Department in the Coastal Zone Region are far reaching, but not unrealistic. Realization that problems do exist bring about the search for positive answers. Through cooperation among Federal, State, and local government units and with assistance of the private sector in the development of a Management Program, the Coastal Zone Region should adequately meet the demands of a changing society.

PERFORMANCE REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE IN COASTAL
PLANNING IN INDIANA

I INTRODUCTION

In the preceding section, the general responsibilities and capabilities of the Indiana Department of Commerce were briefly discussed. On the basis of these qualifications, an agreement between the State Planning Services Agency and the Department of Commerce was developed regarding the execution of certain elements of Indiana's first year CZM Program. In that the majority of the services provided by the Department of Commerce were reflected in staff time and equipment use, this section summarizes these services which account for the Department's involvement in Indiana's CZM Program. Also included are reports prepared by two of the Divisions within the Department.

II PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

A great amount of undocumented coordination took place between the CZM staff at the State Planning Services Agency and the Division directors and responsible staff of the Indiana Department of Commerce in the initial stages of program development. Many directors who would be responsible for supervising and reviewing Coastal Zone Management related work products had little or no prior knowledge of the CZM Act of 1972, its associated regulations or the goals and objectives involved in administering this program in the State of Indiana. This factor created a major obstacle and established major educational objectives for the first six months of the one year time period allotted for the completion of the State Planning Services Agency/

Department of Commerce work agreement.

The initial education process that must go on between state agencies participating in the development of a Coastal Zone Management Program seems rudimentary, yet it provides the groundwork essential to the continuing success of any major comprehensive planning effort. Once this process takes place and inter-agency contacts are developed and informed of the nature of the Coastal Zone Management Act, the associated federal regulations and the preliminary state policy regarding program development, then substantial progress will be recognized in the particular work elements of the program. Minimal work of federal guideline standard quality will be achieved through state agency coordination until a comprehensive understanding of Coastal Zone Management Program development has been attained by the responsible parties within the participating state agency, which in this case was the Department of Commerce.

The CZM staff at the State Planning Services Agency had no comprehensive scheme for educating the Department of Commerce staff and therefore spent much time providing piecemeal information at the necessity for a particular contractual task came due. Perhaps a workshop or seminar approach could have facilitated the flow of information between the SPSA staff and the Department of Commerce staff and would have accelerated the education process.

Once a few of the Department of Commerce staff persons had attained a full understanding of the goals and requirements of the CZM Program, the work represented in the memorandum of agreement was greatly accelerated. The Department of Commerce staff could now carry out their prescribed Coastal Zone Management responsibilities without constant direction from SPSA staff. This then afforded the Department of Commerce division directors the under-

standing to more or less inventory the functions of their division and isolate their activities and interests in the coastal zone study area. By acquiring knowledge of the CZM Program, the responsible Department of Commerce staff members could autonomously pursue the research appropriate to the work agreement with the SPSA. This in turn allowed the CZM staff at the SPSA greater time to fulfill their own program development responsibilities. This primary education process now reflects a more far-reaching effect, in that what could be called a CZM coordinating committee has been developed within the Department of Commerce. This group of Department of Commerce staff people who are now informed of the implications of CZM Program development and who have inventoried their agency's interest in the coastal area, can now provide autonomous input from the perspective of their agency into forthcoming CZM work programs.

III PERFORMANCE REPORT

A brief summary of the activities undertaken by the various divisions of the Indiana Department of Commerce follow. This list only represents the major activities undertaken by each division. It does not account for executive supervision, clerical and other staff time with the associated considerations for overhead expense.

Public Information Division

The Public Information Division provided much technical support in the development of Indiana's CZM public participation effort. At the time of Indiana's grant award, the Public Information staff initiated and carried out a news conference including both electronic and print media. This division has provided further assistance by reviewing and printing CZM news

releases, reviewing and printing CZM articles in the "Legislative Newsletter", preparing, printing and distributing Port schedules for the Port of Indiana as well as providing graphic consultation to the SPSA in the production of the CZM newsletter "Shorelines". The public information groups has handled and paid postage on all CZM mailings.

Two major audio-visual productions have been greatly facilitated by the photographic capabilities of the division. A complete photographic survey of the Indiana coastline was completed by late summer of 1976. The photography was taken from both on and off-shore vantage points. As the preliminary slides were developed, they were used in a slide projection machine which was located in the Rotunda of the Indiana State Capital Building. The slides were to primarily advertise the assets of Indiana's coastline but pointed to the need for coastal resources management. A staff person was on hand with the projection machine to distribute CZM literature pertinent to the federal program and Indiana's first year planning efforts.

Once a more complete photographic assessment of the coastline had been completed, the collection of slides were then ordered into visual survey of the coastal zone with a slide-by-slide narrative developed to explain the CZM Program. This project was completed in conjunction with the staff of the SPSA.

The Department of Commerce magazine "Indiana" carried six articles pertinent to the CZM Program. This magazine is produced and edited by the Publications section of the public information division. All CZM related articles were reviewed by the magazine editor and a particular graphic layout was selected for each. A cost-share percentage of producing and mailing

the magazine was accounted to the CZM Program.

In conjunction with the Tourism Division, the Public Information Group staffed and stocked an Indiana Department of Commerce mobile information center. This mobile center made six stops in the coastal area for one day each and disseminated information, including information pertinent to Indiana's developing CZM Program.

The Publications section also worked in conjunction with the Tourism division in the production of seasonal calendars of events for the State of Indiana. Events of particular importance which were planned for the coastal area are denoted in these seasonal activities' calendars. These calendars were distributed through the CZM field office in Merrillville as well as by the mobile information center.

The public information division assisted in the development of the initial CZM mailing list. The division provided mailing lists for many of the special interest groups in the coastal area as well as obtained mailing addresses for coastal area industries.

Copies of all appropriate information noted in this section have been included in the report entitled Supplementary Documentation: Indiana Public Participation in Coastal Zone Management.

Industrial Development Division

The primary CZM activity by the Industrial Development Division was in educating prospective industrial investors to the goals, progress and time frame of Indiana's CZM Program. Several industrial prospects contacted the Industrial Development Division over the course of the year to obtain

building site, wage rates, tax and community information pertinent to Indiana's coastal zone. The common procedure then was to arrange a meeting with the industrial prospect at which time the information requested was furnished as well as information concerning the Indiana CZM Program.

Tourism Development Division

The Tourism Development Division prepared a report which completely inventoried the tourist facilities in the proposed Coastal Zone Management area. Also, the Tourism Division worked closely with the Publications Division in preparing the seasonal activities' calendars as well as golf and outdoor recreation guides all of which carried information pertinent to the coastal area.

An inventory of current tourism spots is included in Appendix I.

International Trade Division

Representatives from the Department of Commerce division of International Trade worked to prepare a report of the International Trade activities which go on through the Port of Indiana and the subsequent effect on the economy of the three county area. Information concerning the Port of Indiana as well as the CZM Program was supplied to prospective foreign investors considering ventures with coastal area firms. Many meetings were attended by a representative from the International Trade Division at the Burns Waterway Harbor to consider the possible effects of the CZM Program on trade through the waterway. The prospects of the CZM Program actually bolstering trade through the port was then supplied to coastal area firms along with information on foreign markets.

Research and Economic Development Planning Group

Due to its reliance on federal funding, the Research and Economic Development Planning Group (R.E.D.P.) was unable to provide financial support for the program in the documentation of in-kind services. The R.E.D.P., however, was involved to a great extent in the first year activities. Because of the nature of R.E.D.P.'s responsibility for statewide economic development planning, a Principal Planner of this Group was designated as the Department of Commerce's representative on the CZM Technical Advisory Committee.

Appendix II includes a summary of local goals and objectives regarding economic development in each of the three coastal counties. This summary was prepared by R.E.D.P. but was taken from the local and regional Overall Economic Development Programs (O.E.D.P.). That appendix further includes an "analysis" of the available data. This is not intended to be an indepth analysis. The second year's program will have to expand upon this to provide specific information regarding demands for future use and the capability of the area to sustain future developments.

IV SUMMARY

As can be seen from the preceding discussion, the Department of Commerce through its technical expertise provided many valuable services to SPSA in the first year CZM Program. These services included: participation in and advise regarding every facet of the public information, education and participation program; technical review of the economic elements of the first year program, serving in a liaison capacity between SPSA and economic interests in the coastal area. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the compilation of information regarding the Department of Commerce will be expanded to other major state agencies in order that the interests of each

agency will be reflected in the final management plan.

APPENDIX I

INVENTORY OF TOURISM SPOTS

INVENTORY IN LAKE, PORTER, AND LAPORTE COUNTIES

SENT TO SPSA
FROM TOURISM

VALPARAISO
CHAPEL OF THE RESURRECTION

651 College
Valparaiso University campus
219/462-5111

Mosaics, Etched glass, and one of the midwest's largest pipe organs are located in the ultra-modern design of the world's largest college church.

WILBUR H. CUMMINGS MUSEUM OF ELECTRONICS

One Center Street on Technical Institute Campus
219/461-5111

One of many electronic exhibits dating from early 1900's to present day is the "Frankenstein Machine" located in this museum. The museum is on the site where Edison built the first electric generating station in the Midwest.

LAKEWOOD PARK

North Campbell Street
219/462-5144

An excellent spot for a picnic, the Park is shaded by many lovely trees. Boating and ice skating are permitted on over 120 acres.

THE PINES SKI AREA

Off Indiana Toll Road, 1 mile west and 1 mile south of
junction of U.S. 6 and S.R. 49.
219/462-1465

A complete and modern facility. Five slopes to 1400 feet are also well lighted for night skiing. A modern chalet, two ski shops, equipment rental and ski school are also included.

CROWN POINT
LAKE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

South Main Street
219/663-0389

One of the most massive designs built by early settlers; it is a combination of Victorian, Romanesque and Georgian architecture.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD

227 South Court Street
219/633-0456

Antique furnishings create an atmosphere of early 1800's. A well-preserved home.

GARY
FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT HOUSE

7th. and Van Buren Streets
(Not open to public)

Wright's designs range from traditional to ultra-modern. Viewed from road only, this house is example of Wright's early work.

GARY-HOBART WATER TOWER

Seventh and Madison Streets

Combination of imaginative design and functional use in this award-winning architecture.

RICHARD HATCHER ART GALLERY

2137 Broadway
Community Resource Center
219/885-0591

Professional artists from the Calumet region show their work here. Art classes, dance, karate and drama instructions are also available.

PANORAMA FROM I-80 AND I-90

Passersby can view miles of industrial manufacturing facilities and experience a panorama of industrial power.

CHESTERTON
GILBERT GALLERY
115 South Fourth Street

Features works by Porter County Association of Artists and Craftsmen. Includes a variety of different arts and crafts.

INDIANA DUNES STATE PARK
U.S. 12, S.R. 49
219/926-1215

Three miles of sandy beach on Lake Michigan includes sand dunes, moving and fixed, densely forested areas- and almost the entire list of midwestern trees and shrubs constitute this State Park.

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

U.S. 12 E. of S.R. 48 Three miles
219/926-7561

Several areas of active, exposed dunes provide visitors a chance to view nature's handicraft at work. Five thousand acres of the proposed 8,300 have been acquired in this developing National Lakeshore on Lake Michigan.

MICHIGAN CITY
BEVERLY SHORES

Off U.S. 12 to Lake Michigan

The meandering back roads give visitors a close inspection of dune country, with fine views of Lake Michigan, its marshland and vegetation. This was the scene of a large-scale real estate promotion in the early part of the century.

THE BARKER CENTER (MICHIGAN CITY)

631 Washington
219/872-0159

An elaborate English Renaissance mansion, once owned by an early 1900's railroad magnate. Furnished with Aubusson tapestries, marble, plaster and wood, the carved ceilings are considered to be surpassed in magnificence only at the Hearst Castle, San Simeon, California.

THE BREWERY

East Michigan Boulevard
219/874-4251

This old brewery now houses an imaginative complex of shops and offices.

MULLEN SCHOOL

100 Manny Court
(Sheridan Beach)
219/872-5783

This unusual design by the Shaver Partnership achieves harmony with its natural landscape. It features classrooms radiating from a central library pit.

THE CANTERBURY

Franklin and 8th. Streets
219/874-4269

This theatre is housed in a 102-year-old church complex remodeled with modern theatrical facilities.

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP GARDENS

U.S. 12 east of U.S. 421
219/874-3664

These gardens are dedicated to world peace and harmony and include 65 distinct gardens blending into a natural setting of dunes, woods and marsh. Many of the flora specimens were donated by foreign countries and planted to represent the garden styles of their nationality.

LAKEFRONT; WASHINGTON PARK

Shoreline of Lake Michigan
219/879-8393

A clean, safe mile-long beach provides swimming in summer while Washington Park Marina and Yacht Basin provide over 300 slips for pleasure craft.

WASHINGTON PARK ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

Michigan Street right at Franklin
219/872-8628

Jungle creatures, bird and marine life adds to a diverse zoological collection of over 350 species.

MICHIGAN CITY PIER AND LIGHTHOUSE

Entrance of harbor on Lake Michigan Shoreline

This is Indiana's only operating lighthouse. The Pier has long been a favorite of anglers, and has a clear view of the Lake.

LIGHTHOUSE MUSEUM

Bend of harbor, west entrance of Washington Park
219/874-8393

The old lighthouse has been restored by the Michigan City Historic Society for displays of old Indiana memorabilia, including books and maps.

LAPORTE
LAPORTE COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM

S.R. 2 to Indiana Avenue
Ground floor of County Court House
219/362-7061

This museum includes one of the finest exhibits of firearms in the country. Spinning wheels, kettles, butter churns and stoves are on view also.

BELL SHELTER

Indiana Avenue across from County Court House

This bell originally hung in the second LaPorte County Court House, 1848.

HESSTON
POSEY CHAPEL CEMETERY

1000 Northeast of Fall Road, two miles

This old cemetery provides a glorious view of dunes and orchard countryside.

HESSTON GARDENS

1000 North at 215 East
219/778-2421

Father Joseph Sokolowski labored for 50 years to create this garden. Father Joseph sells antiques to support his avocation.

NEW BANHOLZER WINECELLARS

County Road 1000 N, three miles east of Hesston
219/775-2448

Producing wine from European grapes, this winery is one of Indiana's largest. There are over 48 acres of grapes grown to be aged into classic old world wine.

LAPORTE COUNTY STEAM HISTORICAL SOCIETY

County Road 1000 No., east of S.R. 39
219/778-2783

The museum grounds include over 150 acres. You can ride an authentic, narrow-gauge "Flying Dutchman" railway past a nostalgic collection of early steam engines and automobiles.

HUNTING, FISHING, BOATING, CAMPING

LAKE COUNTY

Cedar Lake - Season March 1 - November 1

Pine Crest Marina Inc.

850 Acre lake

All forms of boating allowed. Marina, public boat ramp, light camping facilities - toilets & water, grills, picnicking. Grocery supplies within 10 miles, public phone, fuel supplies.

LAPORTE COUNTY

Fish Lake - 9 miles south of LaPorte on S.R. 4

Don Grott Realty

350 Acre lake & stream

open year round

18 hole golf course, cross country snow skiing in winter.

Fuel supplies, grocery, many forms of boating.

Contact: Peter Meyer, Area Manager

R.R. 4, Box 2427

LaPorte, Indiana 46350

Kingsbury State Fish & Wildlife Area

South of LaPorte 5 miles on U.S. 35

Open all year

4,498 Acres, 60 primitive camp sites, water recreation on adjacent river.

Boating, fishing, camping

Lake Michigan - (At Michigan City) LaPorte County

Northwest corner of LaPorte County.

Season - April through November

All water sports - camping: sanitary facilities, groceries, fuel supplies.

Bicycle trails and rentals, horse rental and trails, basketball courts,

baseball diamond, archery, picnic facilities, sauna, 9 tennis courts,

Washington Park Zoo.

Contact: Michigan City Chamber of Commerce

Michigan City, Indiana

PORTER COUNTY

Indiana Dunes State Park

Contact: Hiram I. McDaniel, Property Manager

Indiana Dunes State Park

Route 332

Chesterton, Indiana 46304

Three mile shoreline, 2,182 acres, 362 campsites, swimming, complete recreation area.

LAPORTE COUNTY

Cutty's Campground
4004 N. S.R. 39
LaPorte, Indiana 46350

Season - April 1 through November 1; facilities include swimming pool, bicycle rental, bicycle trails, horse rental, horseshoe pitching, and a playground.

Willow Lake Campground
0353 E. 900 N.
LaPorte, Indiana 46350

Season: May 1 - November 1; Canoes, motorboats, and sailboats are permitted. Facilities include archery, bicycle rental and trails, horseshoe pitching, mushroom hunting, playground and shuffleboard.

Ski Valley Inc.
0550 N. Forrester Road
LaPorte, Indiana 46350

Season: December 1 - March 15; Six towns serve the advance, intermediate and beginners slopes. Modern snow machines keep the area covered when there is not enough natural snow.

Michigan City KOA
R.R. 2, Box 240 D
Michigan City, Indiana 46360

Season: open all year; 40 acres of campsites include electrical connections, water connections, sewage hook-ups, hot showers, flush toilets, laundry facilities, bottle gas refills, sanitary disposal, general store on premises, swimming pool, bicycle trails, miniature golf, playground.

Minnie Lake Recreation Area
2757 W. U.S. 20
LaPorte, Indiana 46350

Season: May 30 - October 1; Canoes, rowboats and sailboats are permitted on the lake. There is a beach for swimming.

PORTER COUNTY

Lefty's Coho Landing
6161 Burns Ditch
Portage, Indiana 46368

Season: Open all year; All types of boats are permitted on the lake.

Deep River Interpretive Nature Center
Old Lincoln Highway
73rd. Avenue and Porter Co. Line Road
Deep River, Indiana

This nature center includes aquatic displays, wildlife slides, fossil displays, wildlife displays and an 8,000 year old mastodon which is the feature display of the Nature Center. The displays are constantly changed and updated.

Duncan's Lake, Inc.
Box 12
Schneider, Indiana 46376

Season: May 1 - September 30; This is a 41 acre fishing lake with 50 campsites. There is a swimming beach; also a playground. The campsites include electrical connections, hot showers, flush toilets, laundry facilities, and sanitary disposals.

EVENTS

WINTER: State Slalom Races
Valparaiso (Porter County)

The State Slalom Title is at stake in these races located three miles north of Valparaiso on Meridian Road.

Contact: Dave Johnston
Pines Ski Lodge
Route 7, Box 36
Valparaiso, Indiana 46383

SPRING: No annual events listed.

SUMMER: Dunes Summer Theatre
Michigan City (LaPorte County)

Contact: Samuel E. Flenner, Chairman
Dunes Arts Foundation
c/o 117 Esther Street
Michigan City, Indiana 46360

Canterbury Summer Theatre
Michigan City (LaPorte County)
Season: July 1 - August 23

Contact: Richard Diehl
P.O. Box 157
Michigan City, Indiana 46360

Antique Fire Engine Muster
Hesston (LaPorte County)

Competition of fire-fighting skills using antique fire-fighting equipment, water fights and races.

Contact: John Edris, Manager
LaPorte County Historical Steam Society
2840 Mount Claire Way
Long Beach
Michigan City, Indiana 46360

The Battle of Hesston Railway Junction
Hesston (LaPorte County)

Civil war struggles are recreated by uniformed men in battle over control of the important rail system. Antique live steam trains are used to add authenticity to the skirmish. Located on LaPorte Co. Road 1000 North.

Contact: John Edris, Manager
LaPorte County Historical Steam Society
2940 Mount Claire Way
Long Beach, Michigan City, Indiana 46360

Summer con't: Live Steam Show & Threshermen's Reunion
Hesston (LaPorte County)

Antique steam trains, steam threshers, sawmills, antique gasoline engines and traction engine rides are on display here. Also on display are unusual livesteam model trains, a flea market, antique autos and an electric generating plant.

Contact: John Edris, Manager
LaPorte County Historical Steam Society
2940 Mount Claire Way
Long Beach
Michigan City, Indiana 46360

AUTUMN: International Salon of Photography
Hammond (Lake County)

Photographers from all over the world compete for the best of show in each division, awards and honorable mention.

Contact: Anthony J. Radich, Director
Northern Indiana Art Association
5446 Hohman Avenue
Hammond, Indiana 46320

APPENDIX II

A. SUMMARY OF LOCAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

B. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF DATA PERTAINING TO
THE COASTAL ZONE

SUMMARY OF LOCAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Each county in the Coastal Zone has developed an Overall Economic Development Program (O.E.D.P.) Lake and Porter Counties completed a joint O.E.D.P. with the assistance of the Northwestern Indiana Regional Planning Commission.

The revised document was completed August, 1976. LaPorte County's report was done individually but again with the assistance of the regional agency - Michiana Area Council of Governments. Their revised annual report was also completed in August, 1976.

Ultimately, the O.E.D.P. is an action program. The O.E.D.P. report is the result of a locally initiated ongoing planning process. In this process, interested individuals or organizations make an introspective study of their locality's economy. They determine their goals and objectives for development, the problem and opportunities that they face and a realistic program of activities toward the completion of their goals given the limitations.

Originally the O.E.D.P. was developed by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration as a requirement for designation as a redevelopment area, thereby making the county eligible to receive funding for certain types of projects. Research and Economic Development Planning advocates the development of such programs not just for funding but also the benefit derived from the introspective look and the pursuant actions.

The following is taken from the above mentioned O.E.D.P.'s. Reflected here is the strategy which each area will follow in determining its future economic development.

LAPORTE COUNTY

The observed trend of a wave of growth traveling along the lower Lake Michigan shoreline has already been noted. This trend results from both expansion and decentralization. The recently announced \$1 billion expansion of National Steel Company has sped-up the process. The nature of this trend is such that while it is impossible to predict, some large industrial concern may very well establish a major plant in the immediate vicinity within the next decade. This would bring about three pressures upon the region's resources which must be balanced for the sake of achieving a healthy environment. First, population would increase as workers gravitate to the new labor market. Secondly, expanded demand related to housing such as services, retail trade, utilities and construction trades would come in the wake of the new population. Thirdly, a number of secondary industries would come in support of, and attracted by, the products and market of the existing and new industries. These pressures would produce a strain upon the remaining resources of available land. Counter solutions through planning and action programs to produce guidelines for the allocation of land to various uses -- including open space and recreation, should be produced early in this process to balance these pressures. Flexibility must be provided in these guidelines to adequately treat with the unpredictable nature of future economic pressures.

The Centers could perhaps best be described as suffering the pains of urban growth. The existing situation is one where the needs simply outstrip the ability of the cities to pay. In such a case it is extremely important that careful reviews precede capital expenditures thereby insuring that the most essential improvements are programmed first. As such, the OEDPC will focus on the immediate future to (1) anticipate realistically present and projected needs, (2) assign priorities to the various improvements, (3) relate the costs

of specific improvements to the availability of matching funds and the impact on tax rates, and (4) provide a basis for the coordination and sequencing of projects between different arms of local governments as well as between local and other Federal and State agencies.

The OEDPC will assist in development of: (1) a list of all desired public improvements that reflect the current needs as well as the long-range goals of the community, and (2) a tentative six-year Capital Improvement Program which will project expenditures for those projects considered to be of top priority. With this perspective, we shall review proposed improvements with a view toward establishing a priority listing and expenditure schedule which can serve as a guideline for implementation. The contents and the arrangements should be, however, subject to change based on new requirements or changing priorities.

It can be anticipated with relatively good assurance that the major portion of growth in LaPorte County over the next decade will occur within the five townships enumerated earlier in this report. The OEDPC will diligently work to effect an understanding of the benefits and dangers attendant to such estimate. It must be emphasized that planning must not be a unilateral undertaking of various independent incorporated areas.

A number of favorable factors leads the OEDPC to set its first priority on the establishment of new industrial parks. Those factors are good rail service, the realignment of major highways, improved regional highway access, a large amount of fairly level land and the inclination of industries to favor locations within fully serviced industrial parks. The Fantus Corporation whose major work is assisting expanding firms in location decisions, conducted a study which featured industrial park consideration. 100 firms which were

current clients of Fantus were selected at random. The survey showed that 99 firms required an industrial park location while only one indicated that an industrial park location was to be avoided. The Fantus team eliminated clients who were extremely large and focused in medium-sized manufacturers. From experience it was learned that the very large, heavy industrial firms tend to seek isolated locations on acreage ordinarily beyond the size of the average industrial park. The survey was conducted and published in 1971.

By the year 2000 the population of America is expected to double while recreational demand should triple. We must begin planning now to prepare for this astronomical increase. Walking and pleasure driving are the most popular year-round American activities. They are simple pleasures which require little specialized equipment, preparation or skill. During the summer months, swimming temporarily becomes the most popular recreational activity. Water is a prime factor in most outdoor recreational activities. In 1960, 44 percent of the nation's population preferred water-based activities over any others. This trend has and will continue to increase as new aquatic sports become popular. It is anticipated that because of this growing demand swimming by the year 2000 will be the most popular single outdoor recreational activity on a yearly basis. As our population grows and water interest multiplies, aquatic resources will provide significant economic benefit. The most pressing problem of supply is our Ocean and Great Lake Shoreline. This resource is one of the most in demand and is one of the most scarce in public ownership. Only between 5 - 7 percent of our country's shoreline is in public recreation areas. This situation is particularly acute near large metropolitan areas. Tourism prospects will alleviate problems of seasonal unemployment.

Water also plays an important role in potential commercial and industrial de-

velopment for LaPorte County. As noted earlier, Burns Harbor is a short distance from the County line. The OEDPC will work with the State and local agencies to insure that Burns Harbor develops into a facility capable of handling all manner products and commodities. In this regard, the OEDPC will evaluate the legislation allowing "Freeport Status" and promote designation if the program will augment development potential.

LAKE AND PORTER COUNTIES

Goal: OPTIMUM REGIONAL GROWTH, FREE FROM RAPID FLUCTUATIONS IN PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME.

Lake and Porter Counties' opportunities for economic growth are diverse. They are based on numerous development potentials, both natural and man-made. The region's transportation system, proximity to major markets and sources of raw material supply, its location on Lake Michigan and the thousands of acres of rich farm land all contribute to the economic potentials of the area.

The economy of Northwestern Indiana has been and continues to be closely associated with the primary steel industry. While agriculture has also played an important role in the economy especially of the southern portion of the region it has much less pervasive effects than does the steel industry. Growth in these and other industries has provided an impressive economic base, but the region has not yet reached its fullest potentials.

Serious problems continue to confront the region; dependency of the region's overall economy on primary metals has made the area especially vulnerable to rapid severe fluctuations in that industry's employment and production patterns. In 1971, for example, unemployment in Lake and Porter Counties rose from 4.4% in July to 9.3% in August as a result of layoffs in the steel industry. Such rapid and severe increases in unemployment have serious effects on the overall economy and require an extended period of time for recovery.

Other problems related to the region's lack of industrial diversity are chronic unemployment and underemployment of the less skilled labor force; women and unskilled males in particular are generally excluded from the mainstream of steel related employment. Continued automation of the primary metals industry promises to further accentuate this problem.

Several needs are readily identifiable as of paramount importance to the region's future development. Economic diversification, an improved regional image and maintenance of overall economic stability must be principal concerns. The region should approach these concerns with a comprehensive understanding of the magnitude of the problems, identify the root causes of these problems, and formulate responses which will provide lasting solutions.

The interdependence of the region's economic needs must be fully understood; diversification contributes to economic stability, stability contributes to diversification, and both diversification and stability contribute to and are affected by a positive regional image. In short, progress in meeting any one of these needs is both a result of and a stimulus to progress in meeting any of the others.

The impact economic development has on other aspects of life in northwestern Indiana and their impacts on future economic growth must also be addressed. It is essential that efforts to promote economic growth take into account their effects on the total quality of life in the region. An awareness of the environmental and human impacts will help to make possible better decisions regarding the character and extent of economic growth.

An understanding of these interrelationships should serve as a guide to evaluate future development proposals. The long range planning objectives and supporting policies adopted by the Regional Planning Commission serve as a framework for the

Commission's economic development plan and ensure that these interrelationships are considered. The plans which evolve from these objectives and policies serve to optimize economic growth potentials and to ensure compatibility with the environmental and social needs and concerns of northwestern Indiana.

Objective TO PROMOTE THE DIVERSIFICATION OF THE REGION'S ECONOMY

To ensure economic stability, wide-ranging-employment opportunities and balanced growth, special efforts to achieve economic diversification must be made. The region's principal industries have provided an impressive economic base; however, the needs noted above require an expanded number of light industries, manufacturing and assembly plants, varying types of office and clerical operations, and retail and wholesale trade establishments. While growth in the region's leading industries is necessary, such growth will not satisfy the region's need for a more diverse economy.

Emphasis should be given to northwestern Indiana's potentials for supporting types of business and industry not already present in significant number. Large, new "export oriented" industrial developments which would stimulate the development of a variety of related industries and businesses should be encouraged. The region's port facilities, highways, rail lines and proximity to many major markets in the midwestern United States should provide major incentives for the expansion of export oriented developments.

The potential advantages northwestern Indiana offers to numerous light industries could be more fully utilized in promoting diversity in the region's economy if a substantial number of appropriately developed industrial sites were established. Industrial sites affording good access to the region's highways and rail lines and with appropriate utilities in place offer a strong incentive to the expanding industries which need to be attracted.

The substantial advantages available through the many community economic development commissions, especially in the area of financing plant construction and equipment purchase, must also be emphasized in efforts to attract new industries. Independent, but coordinated, efforts on the part of each of the region's community economic development commissions could result in many development advances for the entire area.

Objective

TO FOSTER THE REVITALIZATION OF THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICTS OF THE REGION'S CITIES AND TOWNS

The importance of maintaining healthy, active retail trade and commercial centers in the cities and towns of northwestern Indiana is vital to the region's total economy. Traditionally the central business districts of the region's cities and towns have provided focal points of community spirit and pride. They have served as centers for a great variety of activities and have reflected the individual character of each community.

The decline of central business districts is a nationwide phenomena which is not unique to this region, however, this does not diminish the importance of acting to reverse this trend in northwestern Indiana. To accomplish such a reversal, the physical appearance of central business districts needs to be refurbished. Such renovation should maximize the potentials for continued use of important historical settings, distinctive landscapes and architecturally significant structures. However, completely replacing those portions of the downtowns which are no longer productive and which have no intrinsic value is also necessary in some instances.

A variety of activities should be maintained in central business districts. If these established business districts are allowed to deteriorate, our cities and towns will be confronted by serious social and economic problems which could lead to the decline of entire communities.

The revitalization of the region's central business districts can be aided by continued attention to their transportation needs. Convenient access between these business districts and their markets is essential to their future health. An adequate transportation system which provides both public transit facilities and efficient roadways for private passenger and freight vehicles is vital to their economic prosperity.

Special programs to provide economic incentives for new development and re-development districts should also be established. Increasing the intensity of use and developing the means to ensure a variety of uses in these areas will help to preserve the vitality and competitive position.

Objective

TO PROMOTE, PRESERVE AND ENHANCE ECONOMIC STABILITY AND EFFICIENCY IN FUTURE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Efficient use of the region's land will increase industrial development potentials and promote industrial expansion which is compatible with the residential, recreational and commercial developments of the region. Potential industrial sites throughout the region should be identified. These identified sites should not be located randomly throughout the region but only in areas where no or minimal land use conflicts will arise. Furthermore, these identified sites should be protected from encroachment by incompatible developments and be of sufficient size to insure efficiency and economy in the provision of utilities and other necessary services.

The orderly development of new industrial sites will also help to minimize and in some instances isolate the negative effects such growth may have on the environment. As industrial sites are selected these considerations should be among the selection criteria and where possible site development incentives should be offered to those industries which do not cause serious environmental problems.

Objective

TO PROMOTE A MAXIMUM OF AMENITY, CONVENIENCE, HEALTH AND SAFETY IN FUTURE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Qualitative considerations regarding the character of future industrial development have far reaching effects. It is vital that due consideration be given to the impact new development will have on the aesthetics of the area. Industrial developments which are pleasant in appearance are an inducement to community pride and can be an important factor in attracting a variety of light industries which will help to diversify the local economy.

Furthermore if new industrial sites are well planned and conveniently located, employee commuting time can be reduced and freight distribution can be more easily facilitated. The benefits derived from such conveniences will help to make the region more attractive to expanding industries.

Several strategies may be followed to help ensure the optimal degree of amenity, convenience, health and safety in new industrial development. Areas to be used for such development should be well defined and appropriately buffered from adjacent non-industrial development. Furthermore, sites should be landscaped and designed to enhance the area's physical appearance. Meeting established standards related to air, water and noise pollution should be required of new development. By adopting these strategies the quality of future industrial development will be maintained at a high level and will serve to improve the overall quality of life in northwestern Indiana.

Objective

TO FOSTER AN IMPROVED IMAGE OF THE REGION WHICH WILL ENHANCE FUTURE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Northwestern Indiana has long suffered the effects of a poor regional image. This poor image which has both local and national implications discourages the state's public and business community from pursuing many potentially important

development proposals and deters many businesses and private citizens from moving into the area.

The region's poor image is to some extent caused by real problems, but it is to a large extent the result of misinformation, exaggerated negative public attitudes and the adverse publicity which all too often accompanies any public reference to the area. Where our poor image is caused by real problems such as air and water pollution or crime those problems must be corrected. However, where our poor image stems from unsubstantiated self-perpetuating negative attitudes, an aggressive campaign to foster a positive image is necessary. Improving the region's image may be a difficult task, but it is essential to the future growth and development of northwestern Indiana.

To improve the region's image we should work to preserve, enhance and publicly emphasize the important cultural, natural and scientific assets of the region which currently are not fully appreciated. Such landmarks as the Indiana Dunes State and National Parks, Marquette Park in Gary, Wicker Park in Highland, and the scenic farm lands in the central and southern portion of the region can be pointed to with pride. The region's industrial heritage should also be a cause for pride. Greater appreciation for the past, present and future importance of our massive industrial complex should be encouraged if the region's image is to be improved significantly. In addition to drawing attention to the region's many positive assets, proposed developments need to be evaluated for their potential impact on the region's image. Future growth must serve to enhance our image, not detract from it.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF DATA PERTAINING TO THE INDIANA COASTAL ZONE

The Indiana Coastal Zone defined herein is the three county area having interface with Lake Michigan, i.e., Lake, Porter, and LaPorte Counties. It should be recognized at the outset that the boundary to be defined will significantly effect the analysis of the area. This is primarily because of the high concentration of uses in close proximity to the lake shore.

Consider one extreme, say a 50 foot strip extending from the high water mark. This is unique in many respects from the residual of the county or the state. Apart from its natural, environmental, aesthetic or other qualities, it has an inherent value in so much as it provides access and entry to the lake for a variety of uses. Taking the other extreme-the entire three counties - much of the land is rural and agriculturally oriented. The importance of the boundary definition, therefore, is significant not only to the analysis but especially to the Management Program which is being developed. To most this is obvious; it is mentioned here not to be an exposition of the fact but rather to make note of it.

This report will include:

- 1) A summary of the reports submitted by M.A.C.O.G. and N.I.R.P.C. as required by the Work Program under section 112.1 Economic and Social Data Acquisition - Economic Data;
- 2) Additional data or compilation of reported data, where necessary and available; and,
- 3) An "analysis" of the data.

For the most part, the format of this report will follow the work elements outlined in the contract between S.P.S.A. and the regional agencies. This is done for the purpose of consistency. The requirement made by this portion of the contract is the collection of data. In some cases, the data used by the two regions comes from different sources or data is not available for LaPorte County. As such, the two are not always immediately comparable. Whenever possible, however, data is presented to depict the entire "Coastal Zone." Some of the detail is not included; the interested reader is encouraged to refer to the individual reports.

This is not intended to be an in-depth analysis. The data will be described and, where appropriate, relevant comparisons will be pointed out. It will be necessary, in the second year's program, to do a more detailed analysis. This needs to be completed for the entire Coastal Zone by one group. This basically requires determining the economic base of the area, which is in flux, as well as the estimated impact of the Management Program on the Coastal Zone economy. This will involve, among other things, determining the future demands for uses of the Coastal Zone and the capacity of the area to support further development of various types.

Historical and Projected Population

Table I depicts historical and projected population on a decennial basis for the years 1900 - 2000. Also computed is the percentage change in the population between each decade. This is done for the state, the coastal zone and for each of the counties in the coastal zone. Finally, the coastal population as a percentage of the state population is listed for each year.

Table II contains the population data for selected townships in the three

TABLE I

HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION

	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Indiana	2,516,462	2,700,876	7.3	2,930,390	8.4	3,238,503	10.5	3,427,796	5.8	3,934,224	14.8
Lake	37,892	82,864	118.7	159,957	93.0	261,310	63.4	293,195	12.2	368,152	25.6
Porter	19,175	20,540	7.1	20,256	(1.4)	22,821	12.7	27,836	22.0	40,076	44.0
LaPorte	38,386	45,797	19.3	50,443	10.1	60,490	19.9	63,660	5.2	76,808	20.7
Total Coastal Zone	95,453	149,201	56.3	230,656	54.6	344,621	49.4	384,691	11.6	485,036	26.1

$$\frac{\text{Total}}{\text{Indiana}} \times 100$$

12.3

	<u>1960</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Indiana	4,662,498	18.5	5,193,669	11.4	5,575,444	7.4	6,086,628	9.2	6,582,093	8.1
Lake	513,269	39.4	546,253	6.4	559,067	2.4	578,825	3.5	585,722	1.2
Porter	60,279	50.4	87,114	44.5	107,760	23.7	140,707	30.6	181,336	28.9
LaPorte	95,111	23.8	105,342	10.8	108,076	2.6	114,228	5.7	119,978	5.0
Total Coastal Zone	668,659	37.3	738,709	10.5	774,903	4.9	833,760	7.6	887,036	6.4
$\frac{\text{Total}}{\text{Indiana}} \times 100$	14.3		14.2		13.8		13.6		13.4	

Source: N.I.R.P.C. and M.A.C.O.G. Report (112.1)
Indiana State Board of Health and I.U. School of Business, Division of Research

TABLE II

HISTORICAL POPULATION, COASTAL ZONE TOWNSHIP: 1900-1970

	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>LAKE COUNTY</u>								
Calumet	1,408	17,982	55,790	103,268	119,458	150,258	210,844	215,940
Center	3,372	3,602	4,312	5,540	6,804	11,047	17,184	21,946
Hobart	2,718	3,729	5,621	9,135	12,472	21,871	39,223	40,825
North	21,020	48,361	84,743	132,752	139,602	162,157	204,101	203,480
Ross	1,542	1,434	1,440	1,996	3,482	6,676	14,854	28,845
St. John	1,765	1,766	1,778	2,105	3,468	5,799	12,282	16,829
<u>PORTER COUNTY</u>								
Center	7,222	7,971	7,422	9,287	10,486	15,490	19,422	25,191
Jackson	938	894	741	656	715	781	965	1,540
Liberty	877	881	888	1,009	1,267	1,666	2,439	3,260
Pine	634	564	468	686	911	2,154	3,052	3,098
Portage	1,014	959	984	1,343	2,647	5,501	13,724	28,371
Union	938	1,069	973	909	1,005	1,341	1,741	2,077
Westchester	2,445	2,953	3,319	3,817	3,817	6,827	10,899	13,652
<u>LA PORTE COUNTY</u>								
Center	8,501	11,445	16,277	17,413	18,655	22,464	24,431	24,437
Coolspring	1,406	1,425	1,264	1,762	2,109	2,978	5,353	10,654
Michigan	15,367	19,584	19,956	28,098	28,472	32,415	38,676	40,135
Springfield	1,063	891	807	969	1,327	1,726	2,880	4,182

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1900-1970.

county area for the period 1900 - 1970. The MACOG report includes the percentage changes for the LaPorte County townships.

The population projections are accepted Indiana population projections developed by Indiana University School of Business (Division of Research) in conjunction with the State Board of Health. Although each regional agency listed projections by township, they are not included here. NIRPC used projections which they had developed. By not using these here it is not meant to imply that the projections are incorrect. The omission only recognizes that they are inconsistent with the state projections. The MACOG report did not describe how the township projected figures were determined.

The population of the Coastal Zone, as a percentage of the state total population, has increased from 1900 until 1960 when it reached 14.3 percent. It declined slightly to 14.2 percent in 1970 and is expected to decline further in the future. The Coastal Zone is expected to grow between 1970 and 2000 at least 20 percent while the state increases at a 27 percent rate of growth.

It is certainly significant that while Lake County as always held and continues to hold a dominant position as far as volume of population, the composition of the Coastal Zone has changed greatly. Porter County's growth rate has generally been greater than either Lake or LaPorte Counties. This is such that the expected ratio in the year 2000, Lake/ Porter/ LaPorte, is .66/.20/.14.

NIRPC notes that the greatest rate of growth has occurred in the suburban communities of Lake County and nearly all Porter County communities. Michigan

City and the city of LaPorte have also shown high growth rates. Perspective must be maintained, however, and as NIRPC notes further, the Central cities of East Chicago, Hammond and Gary continue to represent the most densely populated area within the two counties (and the coastal zone).

The combined 1970 population of these three cities is almost 45 percent of the total Coastal Zone population.

NIRPC included in their report several tables which describe characteristics of the population and which MACOG did not include. They are:

- 1) Age Distribution of Northwestern Indiana's Population 1950,1960,1970;
- 2) Sex Composition of Northwestern Indiana 1950,1960,1970;
- 3) Racial Composition of Northwestern Indiana 1960 and 1970;
- 4) Median School Years Completed by Township;
- 5) Median School Years Completed by Sex and Minority Group.

None of these were required by the contract and MACOG did not include any of them. Table III depicts the age breakdown for the Coastal Zone Population corresponding to the breakdown use by NIRPC. For the years 1960 and 1970 the addition of LaPorte County makes no substantive difference in the distribution. One point noted by NIRPC is that, when the under 20 population is aggregated, there is little change between 1960 and 1970. The same is true for the percent of the population over 65. The Coastal Zone population from 20 - 64 has declined or a percentage of the total. Further, the population from 25 - 44 has declined absolutely from 186,635 to 177,774 in 1970. That is an absolute decline of 8,864.

TABLE III

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE COASTAL ZONE POPULATION: 1950, 1970¹

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Under 5	86,713	13	67,377	9
5 - 14	141,961	21	164,933	22
15 - 19	47,074	7	72,561	10
20 - 24	39,648	6	54,427	8
25 - 34	91,291	14	89,898	12
35 - 44	95,344	14	87,876	12
45 - 64	122,146	18	149,022	20
65 and over	44,482	7	52,615	7
Total	668,659	100	738,709	100

¹Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1970 NIRPC Report (112.1)

PER CAPITA INCOME

Both regions listed Per Capita Money income for counties and selected townships, NIRPC for 1972, MACOG for 1969 and 1972.

In addition, NIRPC listed data on the distribution of family income for the U.S., Indiana and Northwest Indiana. That table is reproduced here in part as Table IV. 75.4 percent of the families in these two counties are in \$7,000 to \$24,999 bracket. This compares to 68.9 percent for Indiana and 63.2 percent for the U.S. The median family income also compares favorably with Indiana and the U.S.

TABLE IV
FAMILY INCOME COMPARISONS 1969

<u>FAMILY INCOME</u>	<u>U.S.</u> <u>%</u>	<u>INDIANA</u> <u>%</u>	<u>NORTHWESTERN</u> <u>INDIANA %</u>
Less than 3,000	10.3	7.8	6.8
3,000 - 4,999	10.0	8.4	6.1
5,000 - 6,999	11.9	11.4	8.0
7,000 - 9,999	20.6	22.6	20.8
10,000 -14,999	26.6	30.4	24.4
15,000 -24,999	16.0	15.9	20.6
25,000 or more	4.6	3.5	3.7
Median Family Income	\$9,586	\$9,966	\$11,012

Source: NIRPC Report (112.1)

Information was compiled by NIRPC on spendable average weekly earnings and bank deposits and savings and loan associations savings capital in Northwest Indiana.

Table V lists Per Capita Money Income and Per Capita Personal Income for the years 1969 and 1972 for Indiana, the Coastal Zone and member counties. For both Personal Income and Money Income, the Coastal Zone figure exceeds that of Indiana overall in 1969. The differences are only slight, however.

TABLE V

	<u>PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME</u>		<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1972</u>	
Indiana	\$ 3,686	\$ 4,363	18.4
Coastal ¹ Zone	\$ 3,755	4,372	16.4
Lake	\$ 3,713	4,309	16.1
Porter	\$ 4,027	4,698	16.7
LaPorte	\$ 3,745	4,410	17.8

Source: I.N.D.I.R.S., unpublished data, U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

<u>AREA</u>	<u>PER CAPITA MONEY INCOME</u>		<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>
	<u>1969 (CENSUS)</u>	<u>1972 (ESTIMATE)</u>	
Indiana	3,070	3,702	20.6
Coastal ¹ Zone	3,192	3,822	19.7
Lake	3,141	3,785	20.5
Porter	3,370	4,033	19.7
LaPorte	3,193	3,830	19.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economics Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, May 1975.

COMPARABILITY OF "MONEY INCOME" WITH "PERSONAL INCOME"

The income data presented in this report are not directly comparable with estimates of personal income prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce (BEA). The lack of correspondence stems from the following differences in definition and coverage.

1. Income definition. The personal income series include, among other items, the following types of money and nonmoney income which are not included in the census definition. Wages received in kind; the value of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms; the net rental value of owner occupied homes and farm dwellings; imputed interest; property income received by mutual life insurance companies; self administered pension trust funds; and nonprofit institutions; income retained by fiduciaries on behalf of their beneficiaries; and the excess of the accrued interest over interest paid on U.S. Savings Bonds. The Census Bureau definition of income, on the other hand, includes such items as regular contributions for support received from persons who do not reside in the same living quarters, income received from roomers and boarders residing in households, employee contributions for social insurance and income from private pensions and annuities, which are not included in the personal income series.

2. Coverage. The 1972 per capita money income estimates shown in this report are based on the income data from a 20 percent sample of the 1970 census. The income of military personnel overseas, and of persons who died or emigrated prior to the data of the census was not reported in the census. The income of these groups is included in the aggregate personal income series.

Furthermore, income data obtained in household interviews are subject to various types of reporting errors which tend to produce an understatement of income. It is estimated that overall, the census obtained about 92 percent of the comparable total money income aggregates derived from the personal income series prepared by the BEA it should be noted that since the 1972 per capita incomes are built upon the census amounts, they will tend to reflect the same relative "short-fall" as existed in the census.

¹ These were calculated using Total Coastal Zone Income (Money or Personal) and Total Coastal Zone Population (1969 or 1972 estimate).

The area's per capita income figures still are higher than the state's income figure for 1972. The rate of growth of income over the three year time span, however, is slightly larger for Indiana than for the Coastal Zone. It is impossible to derive a trend from this data. Furthermore, both estimates are in current dollars. If an attempt is made to use the figures as an indicator of general welfare, increases in the cost of living must be taken into account. In terms of real income, any or all of the figures may decline for the period 1969-1972 and may continue to do so. It may be the case that the average cost of living is lower for Indiana on a whole than for the Coastal Zone. The difference between the Coastal Zone figure and the state income figure would then be negated or reversed.

The implication here is that some additional analysis will have to be done with data for more years. Also some additional indicators may be developed such as those used by NIRPC to be used in conjunction with the income data.

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT RATES

The methods employed by the two regional agencies to display this section differ. MACOG has listed the 1975 annual averages and 1976 monthly figures through June for labor force, employed, unemployed and rate. NIRPC has unemployment rates and number of unemployed on an annual average basis for the years 1970-1974. They do not include the 1975 annual average figures. Monthly unemployment rates are graphed for January 1970 - January 1976. NIRPC's figures are for Lake and Porter Counties combined.

Table VI provides all of the general employment statistics for the Coastal Zone. Annual averages are given for each county and the Coastal Zone as a whole. Table VII gives the same data by months for the Coastal Zone as a whole.

TABLE VI

COASTAL ZONE ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS, 1971-1975

	<u>LABOR FORCE</u>	<u>EMPLOYED</u>	<u>UNEMPLOYED</u>	<u>RATE</u>
1971				
LAKE	222,140	208,170	13,970	6.3
PORTER	35,860	34,230	1,630	4.6
LA PORTE	44,800	41,400	3,400	7.6
COASTAL ZONE	302,800	283,800	19,000	6.3
1972				
LAKE	224,290	212,300	11,990	5.3
PORTER	36,310	34,910	1,400	3.9
LA PORTE	45,750	43,200	2,550	5.5
COASTAL ZONE	306,350	290,410	15,940	5.2
1973				
LAKE	225,980	214,790	11,190	5.0
PORTER	36,620	35,310	1,310	3.6
LA PORTE	44,900	42,850	2,050	4.6
COASTAL ZONE	307,500	292,950	14,550	4.7
1974				
LAKE	233,950	222,500	11,450	4.9
PORTER	37,950	36,600	1,350	3.5
LA PORTE	48,600	46,650	1,950	4.0
COASTAL ZONE	320,500	305,750	14,750	4.6
1975				
LAKE	240,050	220,500	19,550	8.1
PORTER	38,550	36,250	2,300	5.9
LA PORTE	46,300	42,150	4,150	8.9
COASTAL ZONE	324,900	298,900	26,000	8.0

Source: Indiana Employment Security Division, Unpublished Data and Indiana Labor Market, Labor Force Estimates, Indiana SMSA's and Counties.

TABLE VII
COASTAL ZONE EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1976

	<u>LABOR FORCE</u>	<u>EMPLOYED</u>	<u>UNEMPLOYED</u>	<u>RATE</u>
JANUARY	314,400	287,500	26,900	8.6
FEBRUARY	314,800	290,750	24,050	7.6
MARCH	315,200	292,550	22,650	7.2
APRIL	316,350	295,500	20,850	6.6
MAY	318,950	300,150	18,800	5.9
JUNE	326,500	305,750	20,750	6.4
JULY	328,650	309,200	19,450	5.9
AUGUST	326,000	308,800	17,200	5.3
SEPTEMBER ¹	322,100	305,300	16,800	5.2

¹ September data are "preliminary". All other data are revised figures although estimates may be revised again as the basis of more complete data.

Each year the labor force estimates prepared by the Indiana Employment Security Division are adjusted to the latest current population survey estimates of the labor force. Indiana data used incorporate the latest CPS adjustments and are not comparable to data previously published.

1960-1970 NON-AGRICULTURAL AGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT BY CATEGORY

CATEGORY	U.S.			INDIANA			CHICAGO-N.W. INDIANA SCA			M.W. INDIANA SMSA		
	1960	1970	% CHANGE	1960	1970	% CHANGE	1960	1970	% CHANGE	1960	1970	% CHANGE
MANUFACTURING	16,796,000	19,349,000	+15.2	593,900	710,200	+19.6	937,700	1,040,200	+10.9	105,900	107,800	+1.8
Durable	9,459,000	11,195,000	+18.3	439,900	542,600	+23.3	631,900	680,600	+7.7	84,700	91,300	+7.8
Lumber	626,800	572,700	-8.6	10,700	11,700	+9.3	7,900	7,900				
Furniture	383,000	459,800	+20.0	21,200	23,200	+9.4	23,600	23,600				
Stone, Clay, Glass	604,000	640,200	+6.0	26,100	24,000	-8.0	21,700	21,700				
Primary Metals	1,231,200	1,315,600	+6.8	95,400	111,900	+17.3	128,000	140,100	+9.4	62,700	72,100	+15.0
Fabr. Metals	1,135,300	1,380,400	+21.6	41,800	54,900	+31.3	108,300	115,100	+6.3	9,800	7,900	-19.4
Non. Elect. Mach.	1,479,000	1,982,100	+34.0	53,300	71,000	+33.2		125,600				
Elect. Mach.	1,467,100	1,917,000	+30.7	87,400	118,500	+35.6		151,900				
Trans. Equip.	1,568,900	1,799,100	+14.7	88,200	96,600	+9.5		31,200				
Instruments	354,300	460,400	+29.9	4,600	6,600	+43.7		34,400				
Ordinance - Misc.	220,000	241,900	+9.9	11,200	24,200	+116.0		28,600				
Non-Durable	7,336,000	8,154,000	+11.1	154,000	167,600	+8.8	336,900	359,600	+6.7	21,200	16,500	-22.2
Food	1,790,000	1,782,800	-.4	49,500	44,100	-10.9	90,900	90,900				
Apparel - Textiles	1,233,200	1,364,600	+10.6	14,700	13,500	-8.2	23,900	23,900				
Paper	601,100	705,500	+17.4	12,900	15,200	+17.8	33,100	33,100				
Printing	911,300	1,101,600	+20.9	21,300	27,800	+30.5	98,900	98,900				
Chemicals	828,200	1,049,000	+26.7	23,000	28,600	+24.3	56,600	56,600				
Petroleum Ref.	211,900	190,800	-9.9	10,600	6,900	-34.9	18,100	14,200	-21.5	9,700	3,300	-40.2
Rubber - Plastic	379,000	580,100	+53.0	18,900	28,400	+50.3		31,500				
Tobacco - Leather	457,400	405,100	-11.4	3,300	3,100	-6.1		7,500				
NON-MANUFACTURING	34,437,000	51,246,000	+48.8	837,500	1,138,800	+36.4	1,694,400	2,154,600	+27.2	86,100	115,500	+34.1
MINING	712,000	623,000	-12.5	9,700	7,000	-27.8		4,700				
CONSTRUCTION	2,885,000	3,381,000	+17.2	63,900	79,300	+24.9	123,600	131,200	+6.1	12,100	12,600	+3.9
TRANS., COMM., UT.	4,004,000	4,493,000	+12.2	94,600	102,200	+8.0	215,900	217,100	+.6	13,300	13,900	+4.5
TRADE	11,391,000	14,914,000	+30.9	283,500	367,300	+29.5	562,200	704,600	+25.3	28,600	36,700	+28.3
FIN., INS., R. EST.	2,669,000	3,688,000	+38.1	56,900	76,200	+33.9	154,300	188,700	+22.3	4,800	6,200	+29.1
SERVICES	7,423,000	11,612,000	+56.4	140,500	219,700	+56.4	379,400	524,200	+38.2	13,800	23,000	+66.7
GOVERNMENT	8,353,000	12,535,000	+50.1	188,500	286,400	+51.9	252,800	384,400	+52.0	13,500	23,100	+71.1

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings: United States 1909-1971, Bulletin 1312-8.
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings - States and Areas 1939-1971, Bulletin 1373-8, pp. 189-200
Indiana Employment Securities Division and U.S. Department of Labor, Indiana Work Force Summaries 1960-1972.
Indiana Employment Securities Division, Gary, Hammond, East Chicago, SMSA, Work Force Summaries 1960-1972.

A few observations can be made. As in the case of comparative population figures, an overwhelming majority of the area labor force comes from Lake County. In addition, the labor force of Lake County, Proter County and the area as a whole have consistently increased for the entire period. Only LaPorte County has shown a decline in 1973 and again in 1975. Looking at rates of unemployment, Porter County has fared better than either of the two counties for the period 1971-1975.

Only in 1975 did the total Coastal Zone employed decline from the previous year. This reflects the national trend. It is interesting to note that in 1976 the total employed has increased while the area unemployment rate has declined. Total area employment is almost to the 1974 annual average.

Employment By Industry

In this section, the reports by the region were diverse. MACOG listed only employment by industry for Indiana and LaPorte County for 1970, the former by place of residence and the latter by place of work. NIRPC on the other hand included various sources and employment distributions. Much of this was taken from an employment inventory conducted by the Regional agency. MACOG had no such information and there it is not possible to come up with a complete aggregation for the Coastal Zone.

NIRPC included labor statistics for the years 1960 and 1970 for the U.S., Indiana and N.W. Indiana. This data is not included in this report, also included was non-agricultural wage and salaried employment by category. This table is reproduced on Table VIII. Comparable data is not available for LaPorte County so the N.W. Indiana SMSA data may be looked on as a proxy for the coastal zone data.

Employment by place of residence figure are given for two breakdowns. These are employment by occupational group and employment by Industrial Category. MACOG did not include these although they are available in the Census Documents.

Non-farm industry by place of work was listed with great detail by NIRPC for Lake County, Porter County and the N.W. Indiana SMSA for 1971.

Because this detail is not available for LaPorte County and more recent albeit more aggregated data is available for all three counties, Table IX is included.

TABLE IX
COASTAL ZONE EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS: 1975

	<u>LAKE</u>	<u>PORTER</u>	<u>LAPORTE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Total Covered Emp	171,859	25,406	32,100	229,365
Mining	22		47	69
Construction	9,438	1,830	1,172	12,509
Manufacturing	84,056	12,235	15,231	111,522
A B B	56,779	1,198	3,304	61,281
Trans, Comm, Pub Util	10,130	1,085	1,330	12,545
Wholesale Trade	5,239	920	1,212	7,371
Retail Trade	31,663	4,854	6,095	42,612
Finance	6,437	813	1,016	8,266
Agri and Services	23,054	3,535	4,907	31,496
Government	1,820	75	1,091	2,986

A = Primary Metals

B = Nonelectrical Mach

Source: County Employment Patterns, 1975, Research and Statistics Section
Indiana Employment Security Division

Employment Forecasts

The employment forecasts developed by NIRPC were based on analysing past trends related to population growth and expected future changes in those trends. MACOG used projections developed for Michigan City. For two reasons these cannot be aggregated. First, NIRPC used population projectives different from the accepted ones. This item is discussed above. Second, although both agencies have used the same breakdowns to list their results, it cannot be assured that they used the same methodology.

Therefore, rather than discussing this section here, it is sufficient to note that further efforts must be taken. A consistent set of projections should be developed by one entity.

Conclusion

The definition of the Coastal Zone is very important to further analysis. The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore expansions will have large effects on the Management Program. A study should be done to determine the effects of the expansion as well as the implementation date of the changes.

As noted above, it is impossible to develop a trend of any kind without a time series of data. Anything more would only be an approximation. This does not indicate, however, that the data is not enlightening as can be seen above.

More data is needed. In some cases however, the data collected is sufficient. Data on manufacturing, especially the three major industries needs to be related to the U.S. to get a better idea of the important role that industry plays in the coastal zone.

Finally, the second years program needs to include further analysis. This should yield future demands on the Coastal Zone resources and the capability of those resources to ratify these demands. The effect on the economy of a Management Program has to be considered with from the stand point of the Coastal Zone also the State and the Nation.

